

the wing; the radial cell does not extend beyond the middle, and the eighth apical cell is very large and inversely triangular.

Platypedia primigenia Cockerell.

Described and figured in *The American Journal of Science* for January, 1908, p. 52, from a well preserved specimen found at Florissant in 1907. The following are some of the salient characters: Length about 23 mm. (the apex of abdomen is lost). Compared with the living *putnami*, the body is larger and more robust. As in that species the femora are black. *P. primigenia* will be easily known from *Lithocicada perita* Cockerell, by the shape of the eighth apical cell, and from *Cicada grandiosa* Scudd., by the much smaller size.

It is interesting to learn that the genus *Platypedia* was represented in Colorado in Miocene times, as it is today.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Proarna venosa* (Uhler).
Fig. 2. *Okanagana synodica* (Say).
Fig. 3. *Okanagana striatipes* (Haldeman).
Fig. 4. *Okanagana hesperia* (Uhler).
Fig. 5. *Platypedia latipennis* Davis. Type.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Aglais j-album Boisduval and LeConte.—A female of this species flew in my office window, at Broadway and Houston Street, New York City, September 8th, 1920. I have not noticed any other Manhattan Island records. The specimen is in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.—GAYLORD C. HALL.